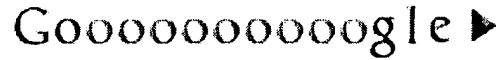
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... These trends include proliferation of Java, **consolidation** around XML as a ...

The data sits within a **legacy database** application, such as IBM's AS/400. ...

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# STIC EIC 3600 Search Request Form

Today's Date: 3-31-2005 Class/Subclass 707 What date would you like to use to limit the search?  
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Room # <u>7B05</u> Phone <u>305-0852</u>	USP DWPI EPO JPO ACM IBM TDB
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What is the topic, novelty, motivation, utility, or other specific details defining the desired focus of this search? Please include the concepts, synonyms, keywords, acronyms, definitions, strategies, and anything else that helps to describe the topic. Please attach a copy of the abstract, background, brief summary, pertinent claims and any citations of relevant art you have found.

+ Legacy System  
+ Data conversion  
+ DATA STRUCTURE  
+ (redundancy, duplicates, non-value added data, ownership)  
+ update frequency  
(Business system - distributed)  
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STIC Searcher Holloway Phone 2-3528  
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S4	932460	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
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S8	42716	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	292	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S10	1	S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S11	144	S2(4N)S4
S12	42	S11 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	28	S8 AND S9
S14	22	S9 AND (DATAMIN? OR DATAWAREHOUSE? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINI- NG OR WAREHOUSE?))
S15	87	S14 OR S13 OR S12 OR S10
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014957473 \*\*Image available\*\*  
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XRPX Acc No: N03-013862

**Non-value added data activity reduction for business continuum, involves aligning business processes to data structure, after eliminating inaccuracy, inconsistency, duplication and unnecessary gap in it**  
Patent Assignee: BIALEK G C (BIAL-I); COOTE P (COOT-I); KRAMER J F (KRAM-I)  
Inventor: BIALEK G C ; COOTE P ; KRAMER J F  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:  
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week  
US 20020138484 A1 20020926 US 2001681361 A 20010326 200301 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001681361 A 20010326  
Patent Details:  
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes  
US 20020138484 A1 11 G06F-017/60

Abstract (Basic): US 20020138484 A1

NOVELTY - The business processes and corresponding data requirements are aligned to the data sets of a data structure, based on the attributes defined for each data set after eliminating unnecessary gaps, duplications, inconsistencies and inaccuracies among the data sets. The alignment is updated in response to the changes in business processes, corresponding data requirements and attributes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for data structure comprising data sets.

USE - In database management application for reducing non-value added data activity such as redundant entry of data, unnecessary data transformation, unnecessary data reconciliation and resolution of missing, inaccurate or inconsistent data across business continuum.

ADVANTAGE - The efficiency and profitability of the overall business enterprise, are increased by minimizing non-value added data activity across the business continuum.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow diagram explaining continuum.

pp; 11 DwgNo 3/10

Title Terms: NON; VALUE; ADD; DATA; ACTIVE; REDUCE; BUSINESS; CONTINUE;  
ALIGN; BUSINESS; PROCESS; DATA; STRUCTURE; AFTER; ELIMINATE; INACCURACIES  
; DUPLICATE; UNNECESSARY; GAP

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2A; T01-J05A2C; T01-J05B4M

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S1	1	AU=(BIALEK G? OR BIALEK, G?)
S2	474	AU=(KRAMER J? OR KRAMER, J?)
S3	5	AU=(COOTE P? OR COOTE, P?)
S4	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	8	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND IC=(G06F-017 OR G06F-007)
S6	8	S5 OR S4
S7	8	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
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S2	2393	AU=(KRAMER J? OR KRAMER, J?)
S3	41	AU=(COOTE P? OR COOTE, P?)
S4	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	17	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND (INACCURAT? OR REDUNDANT OR DUPLICAT? OR UNNECESSARY OR INAPPLICAB? OR USELESS)
S6	1	S5 AND (DATABASE? OR DB OR DBMS OR OODB OR RDB? OR DBS OR - DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR ORACLE? OR SQL)
S7	0	S5 AND (GLOSSAR? OR THESAUR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LEXICON? OR LEXICOGRAPH?)
S8	1	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND (GLOSSAR? OR LEXICON? OR LESICOGRAPH? OR DICTIONAR? OR THESAURI? OR WORD()LIST? ?)
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S10	16	RD (unique items)
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S4	497336	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	22840	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD()LIST? ?
S6	28616	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	129097	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	3179	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	33	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S10	0	S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S11	168	S2 AND S4
S12	46	S11 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	59	(S9 OR S12) AND IC=G06F
S14	0	S13 AND (DATA() (WAREHOUS? OR MINE OR MINING) OR DATAMIN?)
S15	2	S11 AND (DATAWAREHOUS? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA() (WAREHOUS? OR - MINE? OR MINING))
S16	37	S13 AND IC=(G06F-017 OR G06F-007)
S17	39	S15 OR S16
S18	39	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
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S4	327239	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	17760	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD() (LIST OR LISTS)
S6	60267	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	262485	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	9069	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	39	S2(10N)S3(10N)S4
S10	32	S2(S)S4(S)S5(S)S6
S11	1546	S2(10N)S
S12	160	S11(12N) (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	58	(S9 OR S12) AND IC=(G06F-007 OR G06F-017)
S14	2	S13(S) (DATAMIN? OR DATAWAREHOUS? OR DATA() (MINING OR MINE? OR WAREHOUS?))
S15	57	(S9 OR S10) AND IC=G06F
S16	39	S15(S) (S7 OR S8)
S17	41	S16 OR S14
S18	37	S17 NOT AD>20010326
S19	37	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
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S3	637306	COMBINE? OR COMBINING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR DISTRIBUTED OR SHA- RED OR NETWORKED OR GROUPWARE?
S4	497336	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	22840	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD()LIST? ?
S6	28616	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	129097	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	3179	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N)- S1
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S10	0	S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S11	168	S2 AND S4
S12	46	S11 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	59	(S9 OR S12) AND IC=G06F
S14	0	S13 AND (DATA() (WAREHOUS? OR MINE OR MINING) OR DATAMIN?)
S15	2	S11 AND (DATAWAREHOUS? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA() (WAREHOUS? OR - MINE? OR MINING))
S16	37	S13 AND IC=(G06F-017 OR G06F-007)
S17	39	S15 OR S16
S18	39	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	39	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S20	68	S2 AND (DATAWAREHOUS? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINING OR WAREHOU- S?) OR DATAMIN? OR ENTERPRISE() (SYSTEM? OR COMPUTING? OR DATA- BASE?))
S21	3	S20 AND S6
S22	13	S20 AND (S4 OR S8)
S23	16	S21 OR S22
S24	14	S23 NOT S19
S25	14	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
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S4	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	17	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND (INACCURAT? OR REDUNDANT OR DUPLICAT? OR UNNECESSARY OR INAPPLICAB? OR USELESS)
S6	1	S5 AND (DATABASE? OR DB OR DBMS OR OODB OR RDB? OR DBS OR - DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR ORACLE? OR SQL)
S7	0	S5 AND (GLOSSAR? OR THESAUR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LEXICON? OR LEXICOGRAPH?)
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S6	1	S5 AND (DATABASE? OR DB OR DBMS OR OODB OR RDB? OR DBS OR - DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR ORACLE? OR SQL)
S7	0	S5 AND (GLOSSAR? OR THESAUR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LEXICON? OR LEXICOGRAPH?)
S8	1	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND (GLOSSAR? OR LEXICON? OR LESICOGRAPH? OR DICTIONAR? OR THESAURI? OR WORD()LIST? ?)
S9	18	S5 OR S8
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S3	8488423	COMBINE? OR COMBINING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR DISTRIBUTED OR SHA- RED OR NETWORKED OR GROUPWARE?
S4	2022928	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	258200	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD() (LIST OR LISTS)
S6	192549	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	6463759	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
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S10	656	S2(S)S3(S)S4
S11	409	S3(S)S4(S)S8
S12	266	(S10 OR S11) (S) (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
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S14	91	S3(10N)S4(10N)S8
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S21	38	S19 OR S20 OR S17
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File 75:	TGG Management Contents(R)	86-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 636:	Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)	1987-2005/Apr 08 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 16:	Gale Group PROMT(R)	1990-2005/Apr 08 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 624:	McGraw-Hill Publications	1985-2005/Apr 07 (c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 484:	Periodical Abs Plustext	1986-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 ProQuest
File 613:	PR Newswire	1999-2005/Apr 08 (c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 813:	PR Newswire	1987-1999/Apr 30 (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 141:	Readers Guide	1983-2005/Dec (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File 696:	DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters	1995-2005/Apr 07 (c) 2005 The Dialog Corp.
File 553:	Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText	1982-2004/Dec (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co
File 621:	Gale Group New Prod. Annou. (R)	1985-2005/Apr 08 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 674:	Computer News Fulltext	1989-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 IDG Communications
File 88:	Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.	1976-2005/Apr 07 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 160:	Gale Group PROMT(R)	1972-1989

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    (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning  
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    (c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 13:BAMP 2005/Mar W4  
    (c) 2005 The Gale Group  
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28  
    (c) 1999 Business Wire  
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/Apr 07  
    (c) 2005 Business Wire.  
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2005/Mar W3  
    (c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC  
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Dec  
    (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Apr 08  
    (c)2005 The Gale Group  
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2005/Apr 07  
    (c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News

? ds

Set	Items	Description
S1	10555	DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR DB OR - RDB OR DBMS OR OODB OR ORACLE OR SYBASE OR SQL OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?)
S2	869	S1(4N) (MULTIPLE OR MULTIPLICITY OR PLURAL OR PLURALITY OR - MIRROR? OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR DIFFERENT OR VARIOUS OR VARIETY )
S3	9164	COMBINE? OR COMBINING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR DISTRIBUTED OR SHA- RED OR NETWORKED OR GROUPWARE?
S4	1609	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	601	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD() (LIST OR LISTS)
S6	255	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	9963	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	637	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	8	S2(S) S3(S) S4
S10	9	S3(S) S4(S) S8
S11	4	(S9 OR S10) (S) (S5 OR S6 OR S7)

Set	Items	Description
S1	8	AU=(BIALEK G? OR BIALEK, G?)
S2	2393	AU=(KRAMER J? OR KRAMER, J?)
S3	41	AU=(COOTE P? OR COOTE, P?)
S4	0	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	17	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND (INACCURAT? OR REDUNDANT OR DUPLICAT? OR UNNECESSARY OR INAPPLICAB? OR USELESS)
S6	1	S5 AND (DATABASE? OR DB OR DBMS OR OODB OR RDB? OR DBS OR - DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR ORACLE? OR SQL)
S7	0	S5 AND (GLOSSAR? OR THESAUR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LEXICON? OR LEXICOGRAPH?)
S8	1	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND (GLOSSAR? OR LEXICON? OR LESICOGRAPH? OR DICTIONAR? OR THESAURI? OR WORD()LIST? ?)
S9	18	S5 OR S8
S10	16	RD (unique items)
S11	15	S10 NOT PY>20010326
File	2:INSPEC	1969-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	6:NTIS	1964-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	8:Ei Compendex(R)	1970-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	34:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online	1861-2005/Mar (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65:Inside Conferences	1993-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)	1987-2005/Apr 07 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB	1976-2005/Apr 07 (c)2005 The Gale Group
File	9:Business & Industry(R)	Jul/1994-2005/Mar 31 (c) 2005 The Gale Group



11/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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4845888 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9502-7480-018

**Title: Coordinating distributed ViewPoints: the anatomy of a consistency check**

Author(s): Easterbrook, S.; Finkelstein, A.; **Kramer, J.** ; Nuseibeh, B.  
Author Affiliation: Sch. of Cognitive & Comput. Sci., Sussex Univ., Brighton, UK

Journal: Concurrent Engineering: Research and Applications vol.2, no.3  
p.209-22

Publication Date: Sept. 1994 Country of Publication: UK

CODEN: CRAPEM ISSN: 1063-293X

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1063-293X/94/030209+14\$08.00/0

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Support for concurrent engineering must address the "multiple perspectives problem"-many actors, many representation schemes, diverse domain knowledge, and differing development strategies, all in the context of distributed asynchronous development. Central to this problem is the issue of managing consistency between the various elements of an emerging design. In this paper we argue that striving to maintain complete consistency at all points in the development process is **unnecessary**, and an approach based on tolerance and management of inconsistency can be adopted instead. We present a scenario which highlights a number of important issues raised by this approach, and we describe how these issues are addressed in our framework of distributed ViewPoints. The approach allows an engineering team to develop independent ViewPoints, and to establish relationships between them incrementally. The framework provides mechanisms for expressing consistency relationships, checking that individual relationships hold, and resolving inconsistencies if necessary.

(21 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: concurrent engineering; groupware

Identifiers: ViewPoints; consistency check; concurrent engineering; multiple perspectives problem; diverse domain knowledge; development strategies; distributed asynchronous development; inconsistency resolution

Class Codes: C7480 (Production engineering computing); C3355 (Control applications in manufacturing processes); C6130G (Groupware)

Copyright 1995, IEE

Set	Items	Description
S1	1	AU=(BIALEK G? OR BIALEK, G?)
S2	474	AU=(KRAMER J? OR KRAMER, J?)
S3	5	AU=(COOTE P? OR COOTE, P?)
S4	1	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	8	(S1 OR S2 OR S3) AND IC=(G06F-017 OR G06F-007)
S6	8	S5 OR S4
S7	8	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S8	6	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Dec(Updated 050405)

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File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Mar W04

(c) 2005 European Patent Office

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050331,UT=20050324

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200521

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DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014957473 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2003-017987/200301  
XRPX Acc No: N03-013862

Non-value added data activity reduction for business continuum, involves  
aligning business processes to data structure, after eliminating  
inaccuracy, inconsistency, duplication and unnecessary gap in it  
Patent Assignee: BIALEK G C (BIAL-I); COOTE P (COOT-I); KRAMER J F (KRAM-I)  
Inventor: BIALEK G C ; COOTE P ; KRAMER J F  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020138484	A1	20020926	US 2001681361	A	20010326	200301 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001681361 A 20010326

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020138484	A1		11	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020138484 A1

NOVELTY - The business processes and corresponding data requirements are aligned to the data sets of a data structure, based on the attributes defined for each data set after eliminating unnecessary gaps, duplications, inconsistencies and inaccuracies among the data sets. The alignment is updated in response to the changes in business processes, corresponding data requirements and attributes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for data structure comprising data sets.

USE - In database management application for reducing non-value added data activity such as redundant entry of data, unnecessary data transformation, unnecessary data reconciliation and resolution of missing, inaccurate or inconsistent data across business continuum.

ADVANTAGE - The efficiency and profitability of the overall business enterprise, are increased by minimizing non-value added data activity across the business continuum.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow diagram explaining continuum.

pp; 11 DwgNo 3/10

Title Terms: NON; VALUE; ADD; DATA; ACTIVE; REDUCE; BUSINESS; CONTINUE;  
ALIGN; BUSINESS; PROCESS; DATA; STRUCTURE; AFTER; ELIMINATE; INACCURACIES  
; DUPLICATE; UNNECESSARY; GAP

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

8/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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016846559 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2005-170841/200518  
XRPX Acc No: N05-142455

**Company financial data analyzing and comparing method, involves applying three subroutines to data if they are applicable, and electronically reporting results of subroutines to identify factors causing changes in revenue and cost**

Patent Assignee: FORD MOTOR CO (FORD )  
Inventor: COOTE P ; LOUGOVIER S A; PRZYBOCKI P; TOMILO M; YUN D  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6856972	B1	20050215	US 2000635827	A	20000810	200518 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000635827 A 20000810

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6856972	B1		9	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): US 6856972 B1

NOVELTY - The method involves gathering data in two different financial statements and finding applicability of a subroutine to the data. The subroutine is applied to the data if it is applicable. The applicability of another two subroutines is found and the subroutines are applied, if they are applicable. Results of the subroutines are electronically reported to identify underlying factors which cause changes in revenue and cost.

USE - Used for analyzing and comparing financial data for a company.

ADVANTAGE - The method facilitates for electronically reporting results of the subroutines to identify factors causing changes in revenue and cost, thus automatically analyzing the financial data. The method reduces time and expenses to the company.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow chart of a method for analyzing and comparing financial data.

pp; 9 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: COMPANY; FINANCIAL; DATA; COMPARE; METHOD; APPLY; THREE; SUBROUTINES; DATA; APPLY; ELECTRONIC; REPORT; RESULT; SUBROUTINES; IDENTIFY; FACTOR; CAUSE; CHANGE; REVENUE; COST

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

Set	Items	Description
S1	969626	DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR DB OR - RDB OR DBMS OR OODB OR ORACLE OR SYBASE OR SQL OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?)
S2	29105	S1(4N) (MULTIPLE OR MULTIPLICITY OR PLURAL OR PLURALITY OR - MIRROR? OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR DIFFERENT OR VARIOUS OR VARIETY )
S3	2504840	COMBINE? OR COMBINING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR DISTRIBUTED OR SHA- RED OR NETWORKED OR GROUPWARE?
S4	932460	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	52500	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD() (LIST OR LISTS)
S6	280954	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	970234	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	42716	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	292	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S10	1	S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S11	144	S2(4N)S4
S12	42	S11 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	28	S8 AND S9
S14	22	S9 AND (DATAMIN? OR DATAWAREHOUSE? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINI- NG OR WAREHOUSE?))
S15	87	S14 OR S13 OR S12 OR S10
S16	63	RD (unique items)
S17	49	S16 NOT PY>2001
S18	49	S17 NOT PD>20010326
File	8: Ei	Compendex(R) 1970-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35: Dissertation	Abs Online 1861-2005/Mar (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	65: Inside	Conferences 1993-2005/Apr W1 (c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	2: INSPEC	1969-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	94: JICST-EPlus	1985-2005/Feb W3 (c) 2005 Japan Science and Tech Corp (JST)
File	111: TGG Natl.	Newspaper Index(SM) 1979-2005/Apr 06 (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File	6: NTIS	1964-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	144: Pascal	1973-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 INIST/CNRS
File	34: SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1990-2005/Mar W4 (c) 2005 Inst for Sci Info
File	62: SPIN(R)	1975-2005/Jan W3 (c) 2005 American Institute of Physics
File	99: Wilson Appl.	Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Feb (c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95: TEME-Technology	& Management 1989-2005/Feb W4 (c) 2005 FIZ TECHNIK

18/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8).  
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
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04740916 E.I. No: EIP97073727978

**Title: Specification and management of interdependent data in operational systems and data warehouses**

Author: Georgakopoulos, Dimitrios; Karabatis, George; Gantimahapatruni, Sridhar

Corporate Source: GTE Lab Inc, Waltham, MA, USA

Source: Distributed and Parallel Databases v 5 n 2 Apr 1997. p 121-166

Publication Year: 1997

CODEN: DAATES ISSN: 0926-8782

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: G; (General Review)

Journal Announcement: 9708W4

**Abstract:** (Inter)Dependent objects include data replicated or cached in **multiple database** systems, data collected and summarized in **data warehouses** for analysis, planning, and decision support, as well as any other category of objects whose states are related and they are maintained in different information systems. In this paper we discuss dependencies between objects in an environment consisting of operational systems and a **data warehouse**, and describe their specification and enforcement. To specify object dependencies we introduce Object Dependency Descriptors (ObjectDDs). These describe the relationships between dependent objects, and define how much **inconsistency** between original objects and their replicas/collections/summaries can be tolerated before it is necessary to restore their consistency. Object dependencies are enforced by extended transactions designed specifically for evaluating if dependent objects satisfy their specified relationships, evaluating whether possible **inconsistencies** can be tolerated, and (if not) restoring consistency. To describe the transactional behavior of such consistency evaluation and restoration transactions we use Transaction Dependency Descriptors (TransactionDDs). TransactionDDs define the transactional relationships between consistency evaluation and restoration (asynchronous) transactions, as well as the relationships between such asynchronous transactions and regular (synchronous) transactions executed directly by applications. To automatically maintain the consistency of dependent objects, we propose the concept of a Dependency Management System (DMS). A DMS monitors dependent objects, evaluates object consistency, and schedules and controls consistency restoration transactions to keep dependent objects within acceptable levels. We describe key components in the DMS architecture, and a relatively simple implementation involving straightforward extensions in a **relational DBMS**. (Author abstract) 42 Refs.

**Descriptors:** \*Distributed database systems; Data structures; Data acquisition; Data reduction; Computer operating procedures; Resource allocation; Computer control; Computer architecture

**Identifiers:** Object dependency descriptors (ObjectDD); Transaction dependency descriptors (TransactionDD); Dependency management system (DMS)

**Classification Codes:**

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.2 (Data Processing); 912.2 (Management); 723.5 (Computer Applications)

723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCES

18/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
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04318090 E.I. No: EIP96012978772

**Title:** Application of machine learning in multidatabase schema integration

Author: Azarbod, C.; Perrizo, W.

Corporate Source: Mankato State Univ, Mankato, MN, USA

Source: Microcomputer Applications v 14 n 2 1995. p 81-90

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: MIAPEZ ISSN: 0820-0750

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9602W4

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to discuss the rule of incremental concept-formation algorithms in the integration of local **database** schemes developed at **different** sites into a global/federated database schema. Schema integration is a major concern in Heterogeneous Distributed Data Base Management Systems (HDDBMSs). In a HDDBMS, schema integration is the process of discovering and representing the semantic relationships among pre-existing databases and providing a means of resolving **inconsistencies** without physically modifying or consolidating these databases. Because understanding the real semantics of data is essential in schema integration, we propose to use semantic data modelling as a common foundation between participating local database schemas. All local database schemas should be presented using the Local Semantic Data Modelling (LSDM) format. We have extended the incremental concept-formation models developed in the machine-learning paradigm, to build a concept-learning model that produces concept hierarchies and a concept **dictionary**. This learning model will then be used, through a series of algorithms, to integrate (LSDM) into a Federated Semantic Data Model (FSDM). Appropriate mapping is provided to link the local database schemas into a federated schema.  
(Author abstract) 19 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Learning algorithms; Distributed database systems; Computational linguistics; **Data structures**; Computer simulation; Errors; Data processing

Identifiers: Machine learning; Multidatabase schema integration; Semantic data modeling; Incremental concept formation

Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 721.1 (Computer Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory, Programming Theory); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.5 (Computer Applications)

723 (Computer Software); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

18/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
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04175558 E.I. No: EIP95052724623

Title: **Flexible relation: an approach for integrating data from multiple, possibly inconsistent databases**

Author: Agarwal, Shailesh; Keller, Arthur M.; Wiederhold, Gio; Saraswat, Krishna

Corporate Source: Persistence Software, San Mateo, CA, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 IEEE 11th International Conference on Data Engineering

Conference Location: Taipei, Taiwan Conference Date: 19950306-19950310

Sponsor: IEEE; National Tsing Hua University

E.I. Conference No.: 43044

Source: Proceedings - IEEE International Conference on Data Engineering 1995. IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA, USA. p 495-504

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: 002055 ISSN: 1063-6382

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9507W4

Abstract: In this work we address the problem of dealing with data inconsistencies while integrating **data sets** derived from multiple autonomous relational databases. The fundamental assumption in the classical relational model is that data is consistent and hence no support is provided for dealing with inconsistent data. Due to this limitation of the classical relational model, the semantics for detecting, representing, and manipulating inconsistent data have to be explicitly encoded in the applications by the application developer. In this paper, we propose the flexible relational model, which extends the classical relational model by providing support for inconsistent data. We present a flexible relation algebra, which provides semantics for database operations in the presence of potentially inconsistent data. Finally, we discuss issues raised for query optimization when the data may be inconsistent. (Author abstract) 23 Refs.

Descriptors: **\*Data structures**; Relational database systems; Computational linguistics; Data processing; Query languages; Interfaces (materials); Computer hardware; Computer operating systems

Identifiers: Flexible relation; Data integration; Data inconsistencies

Classification Codes:

723.2 (Data Processing); 723.3 (Database Systems); 721.1 (Computer Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory, Programming Theory); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment)

723 (Computer Software); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)



18/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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01603431 ORDER NO: AAD98-04033

**ADAPTIVE DETECTION OF APPROXIMATELY DUPLICATE DATABASE RECORDS AND THE  
DATABASE INTEGRATION APPROACH TO INFORMATION DISCOVERY**

Author: MONGE, ALVARO EDMUNDO

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO (0033)

Chairperson: CHARLES P. ELKAN

Source: VOLUME 58/08-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 4315. 98 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE ; INFORMATION SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984; 0723

The integration of information is an important area of research in **databases**. By **combining multiple** information sources, a more complete view of the world is attained, and additional knowledge gained. This is a non-trivial task however. Often there are many sources which contain information about a certain kind of entity, and some will contain records concerning the same real-world entity. Thus, one problem in integrating information sources is to identify possibly different designators of the same entity. This thesis provides solutions to this data cleansing problem. The integration of information sources is also proposed as an approach for information retrieval over the worldwide web.

Data cleansing is the process of purging databases of inaccurate or **inconsistent** data. The data is manipulated into a form which is useful for other tasks, such as **data mining**. This thesis addresses the data cleansing problem of detecting database records that are approximate **duplicates**, but not exact **duplicates**. An efficient algorithm is presented which **combines** three key ideas. First, the Smith-Waterman algorithm for computing the minimum edit-distance is used as a domain-independent method to recognize pairs of approximately **duplicates**. Second, the union-find data structure is used to maintain the clusters of **duplicate** records incrementally, as pair-wise **duplicate** relationships are discovered. Third, the algorithm uses a priority queue of cluster subsets to respond adaptively to the size and homogeneity of the clusters discovered as the database is scanned. This results in significant savings in the number of times that a pairwise record matching algorithm is applied, without impairing accuracy. Comprehensive experiments on synthetic databases and on a real-world database confirm the effectiveness of all three ideas.

This thesis also presents W sCEBF scIND, an application that discovers scientific papers online over the worldwide web. The size of the web makes online information retrieval difficult. In such a setting, it is critical to know where to concentrate the search for information. W sCEBF scIND uses a domain-independent algorithm to match records from different sources for the purpose of integrating the information in those sources. We describe the design of W sCEBF scIND, the integration process, and discovery phase.

18/5/17 (Item 5 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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0961389 ORDER NO: AAD87-16553

**DECOMPOSITIONS OF JOIN DEPENDENCIES IN THE RELATIONAL DATABASE MODEL**

Author: GYSSENS, MARC

Degree: DR.

Year: 1985

Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITAIRE INSTELLING ANTWERPEN  
(BELGIUM) (0314)

Source: VOLUME 48/05-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.  
PAGE 1415. 189 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

The decomposition of a **relational database** has been studied extensively during the last fifteen years. The reasons for decomposing a relation are obvious: smaller relations are easier to understand, independent data should not be stored in the same relation and in **distributed databases**, **different** components can be stored in different sites. The main tool for decomposing a **relational database** is the specification of semantic constraints. The study of these constraints has started about 1970 with the introduction of functional dependencies by Codd. Many other types were proposed afterwards. This work is mainly concerned with joint dependencies, since they are a necessary and sufficient condition for a relation to be decomposable. Moreover, many authors believe that the structure of a real-world database can be expressed by one join dependency and some functional dependencies. Unfortunately, the join-operator is very expensive. Therefore we devise an algorithm to decompose a join dependency into a set of smaller join dependencies as to make integrity checking more efficient. It is shown that this algorithm generates final non-**redundant** decompositions satisfying several favorable properties. As said before, a join dependency can be used to decompose a database. If this approach is followed, we need to check the consistency of the database after each update. Until recently it was believed that this could only be done efficiently for acyclic join dependencies and hence all research efforts were concentrated on how to modify the structure of a database so that it can be described by an acyclic join dependency. As an important side-effect of the decomposition algorithm mentioned above, a hierarchical classification of join dependencies is established according to their degree of cyclicity  $n$ , for which acyclicity corresponds to  $n = 2$ . It turns out that most problems concerning join dependencies remain tractable if the degree of cyclicity is restricted, but not necessarily to acyclicity. Hence the major conclusion is that in order to design the structure of a database, one must first decide which level of cyclicity one considers acceptable and then use only join dependencies whose degree of cyclicity does not supersede this level.

18/5/22 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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5650940 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9709-7100-026

**Title: A rule-based data standardizer for enterprise data bases**

Author(s): Roychoudhury, A.; Ramakrishnan, I.V.; Swift, T.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook, NY, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on the Practical Application of Prolog p.255-70

Publisher: Practical Application Co, Blackpool, UK

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: UK 389 pp.

ISBN: 0 9525554 5 X Material Identity Number: XX97-00717

Conference Title: Proceedings fo PAP97. Practical Application of Prolog. Fifth International Conference

Conference Sponsor: Quintus; CompulogNet; IF Comput.; Logic Programming Assoc.; ISL; et al

Conference Date: 22-24 April 1997 Conference Location: London, UK

Availability: PAP, P.O.Box 137, Blackpool, Lancs. FY2 9UN, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Whenever a database permits textual entry of information-for example when data is copied from a paper form-the database is likely to contain **duplicates** and **inconsistencies**. These **duplicates** must be removed and **inconsistencies** resolved in order to mine the data or to use the data for decision support. We term the domain-specific solution to **duplicate** and **inconsistency** removal data standardization. In this paper, we describe a Name-Address Standardizer, one of a series of standardizers that have proven critical in creating a new enterprise-level database for the U.S. Customs Service. The standardizers were used to clean **several legacy databases**. These standardized **databases** were **combined** into a central database for which data is now standardized upon input. In practice, a standardizer uses techniques both from natural language analysis and from rule-based expert systems. As a result Prolog is highly suitable as a basis for standardizers. All Customs standardizers were written almost entirely in Prolog and constitute a large programming effort: the Name-Address Standardizer contains about 100,000 lines of code, including generated parse tables and a fact base. (6 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: business data processing; data integrity; deductive databases; expert systems; government data processing; logic programming; natural language interfaces; PROLOG; standardisation

Identifiers: rule-based data standardization system; enterprise databases ; textual entry; data **duplicates** ; data **inconsistencies** ; data mining ; decision support; Name-Address Standardizer; US Customs Service; **legacy databases** ; natural language analysis; rule-based expert systems; Prolog; programming; generated parse tables

Class Codes: C7100 (Business and administration); C6160K (Deductive databases); C6170 (Expert systems); C6130 (Data handling techniques); C6110L (Logic programming)

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18/5/24 (Item 7 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5473257 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9702-6160B-033

**Title: An architecture for interoperation of distributed heterogeneous database systems**

Author(s): Xuequn Wu

Author Affiliation: Fraunhofer-Inst. for Software Eng. & Syst. Eng., Dortmund, Germany

Conference Title: Database and Expert Systems Applications. 7th International Conference, DEXA '96 Proceedings p.688-97

Editor(s): Wagner, R.R.; Thoma, H.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: Germany xv+921 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 61656 X Material Identity Number: XX96-03737

Conference Title: Database and Expert Systems Applications. 7th International Conference, DEXA '96 Proceedings

Conference Date: 9-13 Sept. 1996 Conference Location: Zurich, Switzerland

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: As database technology advances rapidly, there are usually heterogeneous **databases** (hierarchical, relational or object-oriented **databases**) used by **different** departments in an enterprise. On the other hand, the object-oriented technology is becoming the dominant application development paradigm. Thus, there is a data modeling **gap** between applications and heterogeneous databases. In this paper, we present different architectural aspects of the system VHDBS (Verteilte Heterogene Datenbanksysteme= **Distributed** Heterogeneous Database System), which has been developed in an ongoing research project. This architecture provides a way to support cooperative access to **distributed** heterogeneous databases and to fill the data modeling **gap** in a **distributed** heterogeneous environment. (12 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data structures; **distributed** databases; object-oriented databases; open systems

Identifiers: interoperation architecture; **distributed** heterogeneous database systems; hierarchical databases; **relational databases**; object-oriented databases; enterprise departments; application development paradigm; data modeling **gap**; VHDBS; cooperative access

Class Codes: C6160B (Distributed databases)

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18/5/30 (Item 13 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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04244256 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9211-6160J-009

**Title: Integration strategies in Pegasus object oriented multidatabase system**

Author(s): Rafii, A.; Ahmed, R.; Ketabchi, M.; DeSmedt, P.; Du, W.

Author Affiliation: Hewlett-Packard Labs., Palo Alto, CA, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the Twenty-Fifth Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (Cat. No.91TH0394-7) p.323-34 vol.2

Editor(s): Milutinovic, V.; Shriver, B.D.; Nunamaker, J.F., Jr.; Sprague, R.H., Jr.

Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc. Press, Los Alamitos, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: USA 4 vol. (xv+831+xv+877+xii+670+xiii+729) pp.

ISBN: 0 8186 2420 5

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0073-1129/92\$3.00

Conference Sponsor: Univ. Hawaii; ACM; IEEE; Pacific Res. Inst. Inf. Syst. Manage

Conference Date: 7-10 Jan. 1992 Conference Location: Kauai, HI, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The paper identifies various problems in integrating schema, data and methods in heterogeneous systems and describes the strategies used in Pegasus to deal with them. Pegasus is an object-oriented multidatabase system that is being developed at Hewlett-Packard Laboratories. The goal of the first running prototype is to provide facilities for multidatabase applications to access and manipulate multiple autonomous heterogeneous object-oriented and **relational databases**. Pegasus provides both type and procedural abstractions to support integration. Type abstraction is used to organize objects from **multiple databases** in categories that are related by having some common properties. The common properties of objects in **different databases** may be in incompatible forms or in **inconsistent** states. The system provides procedural abstraction that enables the schema integrator to develop arbitrary mappings between data from different sources and to write necessary transformations to convert object properties to a common form. Because of the importance of existing **relational databases**, some important integration techniques are demonstrated through the object-oriented views over SQL databases. (21 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **distributed** databases; object-oriented databases; **relational databases**

Identifiers: Pegasus object oriented multidatabase system; heterogeneous systems; **relational databases**; procedural abstractions; **multiple databases**; schema integrator; object-oriented views; SQL databases

Class Codes: C6160J (Object-oriented databases); C6160B (Distributed DBMS); C6160D (Relational DBMS)

18/5/31 (Item 14 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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03799580 INSPEC Abstract Number: C91011201

**Title: Integration of database systems at the navigational level by using Prolog**

Author(s): Takizawa, M.; Katsumata, M.

Author Affiliation: Tokyo Denki Univ., Japan

Conference Title: Data and Knowledge Base Integration. Proceedings of the Working Conference p.181-99

Editor(s): Deen, S.M.; Thomas, G.P.

Publisher: Pitman, London, UK

Publication Date: 1990 Country of Publication: UK ix+326 pp.

ISBN: 0 273 08826 2

Conference Date: 4-5 Oct. 1989 Conference Location: Keele, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: In **distributed** database systems, views independent of heterogeneity and distribution of database systems have to be provided. The authors adopt a Prolog-like system as the common interface to the **database** systems. Although **many** researchers have tried to integrate **multiple database** systems at the higher level like the relational model, they integrate them at the lower, navigational level. Because every database system provides the navigational interface, no additional overhead is added to the database systems. They discuss how to get an efficient access program from the nonprocedural Prolog-like query on the navigational database systems like conventional network database systems, Unix file systems, and even **relational database** systems. Conventional optimization methods aim at decreasing the number of access units, i.e. pages, records. However, the method aims at reducing not only the number of access units but also the number of **redundant** answers. Also, the access program is executed in parallel. (20 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **distributed** databases; logic programming; query languages

Identifiers: database systems; Prolog; **distributed** database systems; heterogeneity; navigational level; network database systems; Unix file systems; **relational database** systems; optimization methods

Class Codes: C6160B (Distributed DBMS)

18/5/37 (Item 2 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R) File 6:NTIS

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1886491 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A289 180/2

**Semantic Heterogeneity in Database and Data Dictionary Integration for Command and Control Systems**

Ceruti, M. G. ; Kamel, M. N.

Naval Command, Control and Ocean Surveillance Center, San Diego, CA. RDT and E Div.

Corp. Source Codes: 103482001; 424521

Oct 94 27p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9518

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Semantic heterogeneity has been investigated in connection with the database and data **dictionary** integration efforts that support Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I) systems. Based on this investigation, a systematic approach to the resolution of semantic heterogeneity has been developed and illustrated with examples derived from the component C3I system databases in a federation. A methodology is introduced for resolving semantic conflicts to construct a tightly coupled federated database system by facilitating the development of a global schema derived from the individual schemas of the component databases. This methodology of resolving semantic conflicts results in the formation and modification of synonym-homonym groups (SHG), a concept introduced and developed in the paper. A detailed analysis using a three-phased procedure is introduced, with each phase exploring semantic heterogeneity at progressively finer levels of information granularity. For the purpose of illustration, the simplest case of a two-component database integration into a tightly coupled federated database system is considered, but the methodology can be generalized to include three or more component databases in a federated system. It also can be applied in the case of a fully merged database integration involving any number of component **databases**. A **variety** of **inconsistencies** were identified using the heuristics implemented in the algorithm. Resolutions of the problems arising from semantic heterogeneity are suggested, and directions for future research are explored.

Descriptors: \*Data bases; \*Semantics; \*Command and control systems; \*Heterogeneity; Algorithms; Data management; Information systems; Interoperability; Problem solving; Integration; Heuristic methods; Systems approach; Conflict; **Dictionaries**

Identifiers: C3i(Command control communications intelligence); NTISDODXA

Section Headings: 62GE (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--General); 45C (Communication--Common Carrier and Satellite)

18/5/40 (Item 1 from file: 144)  
DIALOG(R) File 144:Pascal  
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15495315 PASCAL No.: 02-0190705  
**Coherent composition of distributed knowledge-bases through abduction**  
**LPAR 2001 : logic for programming, artificial intelligence, and reasoning**  
**: Havana, 3-7 December 2001**  
ARIELI Ofer; VAN NUFFELEN Bert; DENECKER Marc; BRUYNOOGHE Maurice  
NIEUWENHUIS Robert, ed; VORONKOV Andrei, ed  
Department of Computer Science, University of Leuven, Celestijnenlaan  
200A, 3001 Heverlee, Belgium  
Logic for programming, artificial intelligence, and reasoning.  
International conference, 8 (Havana CUB) 2001-12-03  
Journal: Lecture notes in computer science, 2001, 2250 624-638  
ISBN: 3-540-42957-3 ISSN: 0302-9743 Availability: INIST-16343;  
354000097053290430

No. of Refs.: 30 ref.  
Document Type: P (Serial); C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)  
Country of Publication: Germany; United States  
Language: English  
We introduce an abductive method for coherent composition of **distributed**  
data. Our approach is based on an abductive inference procedure that is  
applied on a meta-theory that relates **different**, possibly **inconsistent**,  
input **databases**. Repairs of the integrated data are computed, resulting  
in a consistent output database that satisfies the meta-theory. Our  
framework is based on the A-system, which is an abductive system that  
implements SLDNFA-resolution. The outcome is a robust application that, to  
the best of our knowledge, is more expressive (thus more general) than any  
other existing application for coherent data integration.

English Descriptors: Inference; Abduction; Logical programming; Knowledge  
base; **Relational database**

French Descriptors: Inference; Abduction; Programmation logique; Base  
connaissance; Base donnee relationnelle

Classification Codes: 001D02B07D

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File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2005/Feb  
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S1	10555	DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR DB OR - RDB OR DBMS OR OODB OR ORACLE OR SYBASE OR SQL OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?)
S2	869	S1(4N) (MULTIPLE OR MULTIPLICITY OR PLURAL OR PLURALITY OR - MIRROR? OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR DIFFERENT OR VARIOUS OR VARIETY )
S3	9164	COMBINE? OR COMBINING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR DISTRIBUTED OR SHA- RED OR NETWORKED OR GROUPWARE?
S4	1609	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	601	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD() (LIST OR LISTS)
S6	255	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	9963	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	637	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	8	S2(S)S3(S)S4
S10	9	S3(S)S4(S)S8
S11	4	(S9 OR S10) (S) (S5 OR S6 OR S7)

11/3,K/1  
DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource  
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01099368 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: MarketGenius Suite (099368)**

Anchor Software LLC (598275)  
730 E Park Blvd #104  
Plano, TX 75074 United States  
TELEPHONE: (972) 881-2424

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

REVISION DATE: 20020830

...s FASTForward (TM) system. FASTForward offers change of address (COA) features that streamline mailing list **updates**. Addressforward includes automated job queue features that improve throughput. The AddressVerifier module offers real-time **updating** and verification of address information. It can be embedded in Internet, online call center, point-of-sale (POS), or batch processing applications. MarketGenius's MaxDup+ eliminates **duplicate** records. It includes consumer and business merge and purge features. The MaxConvert+ component converts multiple...

...and integrate with Microsoft Excel and other spreadsheet applications. The program can evaluate information across **multiple** time periods. MarketGenius's **Database** Wizard creates, **consolidates**, and **updates** databases, employing Anchor Software's Image Crusher (TM) technology to eliminate **duplicates**. The module lets users define **update** actions and key relationships. Finished tables can be referenced by any SQL query engine, providing...

Set	Items	Description
S1	2995643	DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR DB OR - RDB OR DBMS OR OODB OR ORACLE OR SYBASE OR SQL OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?)
S2	166228	S1(4N) (MULTIPLE OR MULTIPLICITY OR PLURAL OR PLURALITY OR - MIRROR? OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR DIFFERENT OR VARIOUS OR VARIETY )
S3	8488423	COMBINE? OR COMBINING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR DISTRIBUTED OR SHA- RED OR NETWORKED OR GROUPWARE?
S4	2022928	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	258200	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD() (LIST OR LISTS)
S6	192549	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	6463759	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	166957	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	0	S2(S)S3(S)S4(S)S5(S)S6(S)S7(S)S8
S10	656	S2(S)S3(S)S4
S11	409	S3(S)S4(S)S8
S12	266	(S10 OR S11) (S) (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	209	S2(10N)S3(10N)S4
S14	91	S3(10N)S4(10N)S8
S15	18	(S13 OR S14) (10N) (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S16	4	(S13 OR S14) (S)S6
S17	18	S15 OR S16
S18	95	S2(5N)S3(5N)S4
S19	20	S3(5N)S4(5N)S8
S20	3	(S18 OR S19) (S)S6
S21	38	S19 OR S20 OR S17
S22	24	RD (unique items)
S23	24	S22 NOT PY>2001
S24	22	S23 NOT PD>20010326
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Apr 08 (c) 2005 The Gale Group		
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File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2005/Apr 07  
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(c) 2005 Business Wire.  
File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2005/Mar W3  
(c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC  
File 98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text 1984-2004/Dec  
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.  
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Apr 08  
(c)2005 The Gale Group  
File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2005/Apr 07  
(c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News

24/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01551215 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13073221 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**AD/today: a guide to application development. (IBM's AD/Cycle products and services) (special advertising supplement)**  
Software Magazine, v12, n17, pS1(14)  
Dec, 1992  
ISSN: 0897-8085 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 4491 LINE COUNT: 00379

... own development methodology, moving our development effort from the mainframe to the workstation, developing a **relational database** perspective, replacing **duplicate**, free-standing databases with a **shared** data environment and installing CASE tools that would take us to application generation directly from...

24/3,K/18 (Item 1 from file: 647)  
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext  
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01135590 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19970818S0067  
**Time To Trash Windows - Now that cross-platform middleware has made  
operating systems irrelevant, Microsoft must shift its focus** (Between  
The Lines)  
Bernd Harzog  
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1997, n 644, PG130  
PUBLICATION DATE: 970818  
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
SECTION HEADING: Columnist  
WORD COUNT: 624

TEXT:

You heard it here first-Windows is dead. Operating systems ( including  
Windows) have been made **irrelevant** by cross-platform middleware such as  
**relational databases** from **Oracle** , **Sybase** , and Informix, **groupware**  
like Notes, and Domino from Lotus, and programming environments like Java  
from Sun Microsystems. Am...

24/3,K/19 (Item 2 from file: 647)  
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext  
(c) 2005 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

00523173 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: WIN19920901S2412  
**DATABASES/SPREADSHEETS - Workgroup Spreadsheet Access**  
WINDOWS MAGAZINE, 1992, n 308 , 30  
PUBLICATION DATE: 920901  
JOURNAL CODE: WIN LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext  
SECTION HEADING: New Products  
WORD COUNT: 171

... accessing the same data at the same time you won't have to worry about **inconsistent** results occurring when parallel work takes place on different base **data sets** . eSSbase also **consolidates** data from **multiple** spreadsheet sources and **relational database** systems, which increases user productivity by making the data available as a dynamic resource, instantaneously...

24/3,K/20 (Item 1 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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07299066 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15546603 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Time for a data diet? (promoting object technology solutions to  
streamlining corporate databases) (Enterprise Computing/Management)**

Spiegel, Leo

InfoWorld, v16, n26, p98(1)

June 27, 1994

ISSN: 0199-6649

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 547 LINE COUNT: 00046

ABSTRACT: Object-oriented programming can be used to **consolidate** bulky corporate **databases** developed by **different** business units. These **databases** often contain **redundant** information, such as customer data stored in the sales, accounting and marketing departments. Problems of data **inconsistency** can also be resolved by developing reusable **data structures** , or objects, which represent data fields **shared** throughout the corporation. These objects are defined in object programming tools such as Borland International...



24/3,K/21 (Item 2 from file: 148)  
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  
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07163671 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 15033088 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**IBM's DataHub administration tool to support Oracle, Sybase. (database  
management software)**

Mace, Scott

InfoWorld, v16, n4, p6(1)

Jan 24, 1994

ISSN: 0199-6649

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 400

LINE COUNT: 00032

...ABSTRACT: SQL Server and Oracle databases, rather than limiting them to  
host operations through IBM's **Distributed Relational Database**  
Architecture (DRDA). DataHub software lets database managers **duplicate**  
and move data on certain databases, run utilities, authorize users and  
examine database structures. The...

Set	Items	Description
S1	200833	DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR DB OR - RDB OR DBMS OR OODB OR ORACLE OR SYBASE OR SQL OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?)
S2	22760	S1(4N) (MULTIPLE OR MULTIPLICITY OR PLURAL OR PLURALITY OR - MIRROR? OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR DIFFERENT OR VARIOUS OR VARIETY )
S3	718654	COMBINE? OR COMBINING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR DISTRIBUTED OR SHA- RED OR NETWORKED OR GROUPWARE?
S4	327239	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	17760	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD() (LIST OR LISTS)
S6	60267	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	262485	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	9069	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	39	S2(10N)S3(10N)S4
S10	32	S2(S)S4(S)S5(S)S6
S11	1546	S2(10N)S
S12	160	S11(12N) (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	58	(S9 OR S12) AND IC=(G06F-007 OR G06F-017)
S14	2	S13(S) (DATAMIN? OR DATAWAREHOUS? OR DATA() (MINING OR MINE? OR WAREHOUS?))
S15	57	(S9 OR S10) AND IC=G06F
S16	39	S15(S) (S7 OR S8)
S17	41	S16 OR S14
S18	37	S17 NOT AD>20010326
S19	37	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S20	36	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Mar W04		
(c) 2005 European Patent Office		
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20050331,UT=20050324		
(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio		

20/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00838347

**TRANSACTION CLASH MANAGEMENT IN A DISCONNECTABLE COMPUTER AND NETWORK  
TRANSAKTIONSKONFLIKTVERWALTUNG IN EINEM NETZ-ABTRENNBAREN RECHNER  
GESTION DE CONFLITS DE TRANSACTIONS DANS UN ORDINATEUR ET UN RESEAU POUVANT  
ETRE DECONNECTES**

**PATENT ASSIGNEE:**

NOVELL, INC., (1486133), 1555 North Technology Way, Orem, UT 84057-2399,  
(US), (Proprietor designated states: all)

**INVENTOR:**

FALLS, Patrick, T., Meadlands, Broad Layings, Woolton Hill,  
Newbury, Berkshire RG15 9TT, (GB)  
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 839351 A1 980506 (Basic)  
EP 839351 B1 010926  
WO 9704390 970206

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96924594 960718; WO 96US11902 960718

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 1344 P 950720

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14; G06F-009/46; G06F-017/30

CITED PATENTS (EP B): WO 95/08809 A

CITED PATENTS (WO A): US 5048965 A ; EP 153565 A ; EP 234492 A ; EP 679882  
A

**CITED REFERENCES (EP B):**

COMPUTER, vol. 23, no. 5, May 1990, LOS ALAMITOS, CA, US, pages 9-18,  
20/21, XP000128601 MAHADEV SATYANARAYANAN: "Scalable, Secure, and  
Highly Available Distributed File Access"

ACM TRANSACTIONS ON COMPUTER SYSTEMS, vol. 10, no. 1, February 1992, NEW  
YORK, US, pages 3-25, XP000323223 JAMES J. KISTLER ET AL.:

"Disconnected Operation in the Coda File System"

OPERATING SYSTEMS REVIEW (SIGOPS), vol. 27, no. 3, July 1993, NW YORK,  
US, pages 46-54, XP000384243 P. KRISHNA REDDY ET AL.: "A Non-blocking  
Transaction Data Flow Graph Based Approach For Replicated Data"

C.J. DATE: "An Introduction to Database Systems, Volume II" July 1985 ,  
ADDISON-WESLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY , READING, MA, US XP002016220 pages  
1-33 (Chapter 1); pages 291-340 (Chapter 7) see page 291, line 1 - page  
295, line 20 see page 306, line 34 - page 309, line 26;

**NOTE:**

No A-document published by EPO

**LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):**

Change: 010321 A1 Legal representative(s) changed 20010130  
Application: 970528 A1 International application (Art. 158(1))  
Oppn None: 020918 B1 No opposition filed: 20020627  
Examination: 010502 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination  
report: 20010319  
Grant: 010926 B1 Granted patent  
Application: 980506 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)  
Examination: 980506 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:  
980202

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

**FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:**

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	200139	488
CLAIMS B	(German)	200139	486
CLAIMS B	(French)	200139	585
SPEC B	(English)	200139	12363

Total word count - document A                    0  
Total word count - document B                    13922  
Total word count - documents A + B               13922

...SPECIFICATION access one of the copies of the file. The Coda system also assumes that the **version** stored in the client's cache is the correct **version** , so situations in which both the original and the duplicate were altered are not properly...

...File System). Coda provides no solution to the more general problem of detecting and resolving **inconsistencies** in a **distributed** database that can include objects other than file and directory descriptors.

Various approaches to **distributed database** replication attempt to ensure consistency between widely separated replicas that collectively form the database. Examples...

20/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
(c) 2005 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00296462

Expert system for processing errors in a multiplex communication system.  
Expertsystem zur Verarbeitung von Fehlern in einem  
Multiplex-Kommunikationssystem.

Système expert pour traitement d'erreurs dans un système de communication a  
multiplexage.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 310785 A2 890412 (Basic)  
EP 310785 A3 900627  
EP 310785 B1 930310

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88112991 880810;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 105772 871005

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/24; H04Q-011/04; H04L-012/26;  
G06F-011/00;

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

INTERNATIONAL SWITCHING SYMPOSIUM 1987, 15th - 20th March, Phoenix,  
Arizona, US; Y. KOSEKI et al.: "SHOOTX: A multiple knowledge based  
diagnosis expert system for NEAX61 ESS", pages C1.6.1-C1.6.5 or  
0078/0082

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATION, vol 60, no. 2, 1986, Harlow, Essex, GB; M.  
THANDASSERI: "Expert systems application for TXE4A exchanges", pages  
154/161;

ABSTRACT EP 310785 A2

A method and apparatus for detecting and analyzing errors in a  
communications system is described. The method employs expert system  
techniques to isolate failures to specific field replaceable units and  
provide detailed messages to guide an operator to a solution. The expert  
system techniques include detailed decision trees designed for each  
resource in the system. The decision trees also filter extraneous sources  
of errors from affecting the error analysis results.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 74

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 890412 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 891004 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:  
890809

Search Report: 900627 A3 Separate publication of the European or  
International search report

Change: 911106 A2 Representative (change)

\*Assignee: 911106 A2 Applicant (transfer of rights) (change): ROLM  
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Santa Clara, CA 95054 (US) (applicant  
designated states: DE;FR;GB)

\*Assignee: 911106 A2 Previous applicant in case of transfer of  
rights (change): International Business

Machines Corporation (200120) Old Orchard Road  
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states: DE;FR;GB)

Examination: 920708 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:  
920525

Grant: 930310 B1 Granted patent

Oppn None: 940302 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPABF1	797
SPEC B	(English)	EPABF1	36653
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			37450
Total word count - documents A + B			37450

...SPECIFICATION word with bit 14 set to 0 specifies the end of the table.  
A period **word** specifies the length of the on or off pulse and is  
calculated as:

MS/0...the current node address. Otherwise add the failed offset to the  
current node address. Then, **update** the data base record to this new  
address. Continue by using the node type to...through the Hardware Error  
Table (ERRH) and the Failing Resource Table (FRT).

Each FRT is **updated** when a change occurs. The failing resource  
manager also performs priority testing after the system...resources, the  
resource is taken out of service, and the entry in the FRT is **updated**  
to reflect the removal. Once the resource is removed from service, the  
same series of...

...When the resource is returned to service, the threshold alarm software  
is informed via an **update** to the FRT of the return to service of the  
failing resource.  
Multiple Failing Channels...

...An entry is made to the FRT and the out of service state is also  
**updated** in the ERRH. In other words, there is always a failing resource  
record in the...

...the failure alarms of resources. The two pieces of information given by  
FRM are the **update** -count (FR...

... **UPDATE** ... **UPDATE** ...

...card type by one whenever the failure alarm of the card type needs to be  
**updated** . TA is kicked into action when it observes a non-zero FR...

20/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00905274 \*\*Image available\*\*  
SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROVIDING CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT OF HETEROGENEOUS  
DISTRIBUTED ENTERPRISE APPLICATION INTEGRATION OBJECTS  
SYSTEMES ET PROCEDES DE GESTION CENTRALISEE D'OBJETS D'INTEGRATION  
D'APPLICATIONS D'ENTREPRISES REPARTIS DE MANIERE HETEROGENE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200239351 A2-A3 20020516 (WO 0239351)  
Application: WO 2000US41738 20001101 (PCT/WO US0041738)  
Priority Application: WO 2000US41738 20001101

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT (utility model) AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU  
CZ (utility model) CZ DE (utility model) DE DK (utility model) DK DM DZ  
EE (utility model) EE ES FI (utility model) FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL  
IN IS JP KE KG KP KR (utility model) KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG  
MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK (utility model) SK SL TJ  
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 12175

English Abstract

In the distributed enterprise application integration system, modularized  
components located on multiple hosts are centrally managed so as to  
facilitate communication among application programs. Collaboration  
services traditionally associated with a central server, such as, for  
example, message queues, message publishers/subscribers, and message  
processes, are instead distributed to multiple hosts and monitored by a  
central registry service. This system allow configuration management to  
be performed in a central location using a top-level approach, while  
implementation and execution tasks are distributed and delegated to  
various components that communicate with the applications.

French Abstract

20/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00806382

METHOD FOR AFFORDING A MARKET SPACE INTERFACE BETWEEN A PLURALITY OF  
MANUFACTURERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS AND INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT VIA A  
MARKET SPACE INTERFACE

PROCEDE DE MISE A DISPOSITION D'UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHÉ ENTRE UNE  
PLURALITE DE FABRICANTS ET DES FOURNISSEURS DE SERVICES ET GESTION  
D'UNE INSTALLATION VIA UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHÉ

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (et al) (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, 1400  
Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139028 A2 20010531 (WO 0139028)

Application: WO 2000US32308 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032308)

Priority Application: US 99444773 19991122; US 99444798 19991122

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE  
ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV  
MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT  
TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 170977

English Abstract

French Abstract

On decrit un systeme, un procede et un article manufacture qui  
constituent une structure de chaine d'approvisionnement fondee sur le  
reseau. L'installation d'un service est geree au moyen d'un reseau. La  
demande et l'approvisionnement des offres de fabricant sont planifies au  
moyen du reseau et les commandes relatives aux offres du fabricant sont  
egalement geres au moyen du reseau. Le reseau est egalement utilise pour  
gerer les actifs sur le reseau, y compris pour effectuer la maintenance  
et le service pour les actifs de reseau au moyen du reseau.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be  
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010913 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date

Declaration 20020725 Late publication under Article 17.2a

Republication 20020725 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without  
abstract; title not checked by the International  
Searching Authority.



Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... a

preferred embodiment of the present invention; and  
Figure 52 is a flowchart showing a **Data Mining** Process in accordance  
with a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 53 is a...1 1  
can share the rapid technical advantages of packet technologies, and  
improve their cost **structure** , and at the same time offer new services  
on the "Next Generation Network".

New IP...

20/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00802534

**ANY-TO-ANY COMPONENT COMPUTING SYSTEM**  
**SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE A COMPOSANTS TOUTE CATEGORIE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200135216 A2-A3 20010517 (WO 0135216)

Application: WO 2000US31231 20001113 (PCT/WO US0031231)

Priority Application: US 99164884 19991112

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE  
ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT  
LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM  
TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/44

International Patent Class: G06F-017/22

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 275671

**English Abstract**

A universal data and software structure and method for an Any-to-Any  
computing machine in which any number of any components can be related to  
any number of any other components in a manner that is not intrinsically  
hierarchical and is intrinsically unlimited. The structure and method  
includes a Concept Hierarchy; each concept or assembly of concepts is  
uniquely identified and assigned a number in a Numbers Concept Language  
or uniquely identified in a Non-numbers Concept Language. Each Component  
or assembly of Components is intrinsically related to all other data  
items that contain common or related components.

**French Abstract**

L'invention concerne une structure de donnees et de logiciel universelle  
ainsi qu'un procede de machine informatique toute categorie dans laquelle  
des composants, quels qu'ils soient et quel que soit leur nombre, peuvent  
etre rattaches a d'autres composants, quels qu'ils soient et quel que  
soit leur nombre, d'une maniere intrinsequement non hierarchisee et  
intrinsequement illimitee. La structure et le procede comportent une  
hierarchie conceptuelle; chaque concept ou ensemble de concepts est  
identifie de maniere unique et recoit un numero dans un langage  
conceptuel de nombres ou dans un langage conceptuel de non-nombres.  
Chaque composant ou ensemble de composants est intrinsequement rattache a

tous les autres elements de donnees qui contiennent des composants communs ou associes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010517 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20020808 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20020808 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... they can and can not do, using the "Able" field or record type in the Data Relation Table. Thus, in the nonsense example given at the beginning 'e-mail the modem...The user will reply'yes' Further routines that are the province of associated software can revise the definitions of 'telephone' and 'roam'. It can also be envisaged that software can be...be singular or plural - all the letters from Joe about bananas' for example. A 'Unique, Data specification is unique not in the sense that it unique means 'one' item, but 'unique...of data that need to be recorded in order to ensure a human's Unique data Specification can be met - if implemented in the appropriate software. 9 Concept Language Requirements. C...does in the state of the art, a list that is impossibly long and therefore useless , as well as taking an inordinate time to execute.

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However, if the search is...a Language X Concept

Language - i.e. a Concept Language that is a Concept Language version of that same language. Do this by following the steps listed and explained below. This...be described later):

1 1) Data Entry Compression Coding. The nature of the type of data entry

(Command, Command query, or Data for recording) can change the meaning of the word...Symbols or Statements in earlier steps. The difference between the contraction and the un-contracted versions is the relative formality of the two. This can be useful if the Formality Data...to record all Data Class values that are available for each computer event in a database field of their own. Then, a simultaneous selection of a number of values from different...this means that a particular appears to classify in another data Category also, but the different meaning for the other data Category is s9mi-invisible and hard to detect. A prime...

20/5,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00784134

**A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR A CONSTANT CLASS COMPONENT  
IN A BUSINESS LOGIC SERVICES PATTERNS ENVIRONMENT**  
**SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE MANUFACTURE UN COMPOSANT DE CLASSE DE CONSTANCE  
DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DE SCHEMAS DE SERVICES DE LOGIQUE D'AFFAIRES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, Suite 3800,  
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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200116726 A2-A3 20010308 (WO 0116726)

Application: WO 2000US24188 20000831 (PCT/WO US0024188)

Priority Application: US 99387213 19990831

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM  
HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX  
NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/44

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 150446

English Abstract

A system, method, and article of manufacture are provided for managing constants in a computer program. A plurality of constant names are provided. Each of the constant names has a corresponding constant value. The constant names are grouped into constant classes based on an entity which the constant values represents. Access is allowed to the constant values by receiving a call including the corresponding constant name and corresponding constant class.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme, un procede et un article de gestion des constantes d'un programme d'ordinateur. On etablit les noms de differentes constantes a chacun desquels correspond la valeur d'une constante, puis les noms sont regroupes par classes de constantes en fonction d'une entite representant les valeurs des constantes. L'accès a une valeur de constante est autorise lors de la reception d'un appel comprenant le nom et la classe de la constante correspondante.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010308 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010809 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Search Rpt 20020502 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20020502 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the naming service allowing access to a plurality of different sets of services from a **plurality** of globally addressable interfaces in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; Figure 101...

...an activity module in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; Figure 124 illustrates **multiple** interfaces to an application including a handheld device, a desktop PC, and a telecommunications device...invention; Figure 163 illustrates a flowchart for a method for organizing data access among a **plurality** of business entities in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; Figure 164 illustrates...variable) throughput QoS based on available network capacity.) The following list provides a description of **various** Quality of Service parameters.

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connection establishment delay - time between the connection request and ...network. The Web server typically provides an option to verify whether the page has been **updated** since the time it was placed in the cache, and if it has to get the latest **update**.

Possible Product Options

Netscape Enterprise Web Server; Microsoft Internet Information Server (US); Oracle WebServer The...

...219

A free add-on product for NT Server that implements basic HTTP services. Future **versions** of NT Server (4.0 and beyond) will have HTTP features built directly into the...

...or relevant information is available.

Asynchronous push/pull services can be useful for pro-actively **updating** customers on changes in order status or delivering information on new products or services they...

...paid to performance as batch systems usually must be processed within strict batch windows.

The **design** of batch architectures is often complicated considerably by the fact that batch jobs must be...from SQL Solutions. SQR is a robust report generator designed to be used with SQLbased **relational databases**. SQR insulates the developer from programming in a third generation language by providing a higher...a previously generated report.

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All application-defined report writer modules invoke an API to **update** the report status table with a status of "completed" after a report has been produced...

...module generates the report, prints it if specified in the original A-PI request, and **updates** the status in the report status table.

A request to print a report proceeds as...specific report sections).

Search capabilities (allows users to search report for occurrence of a specific **data** stream).

IO. Report Level Security: Reports may occasionally contain sensitive information. It is therefore...it possible to accommodate a

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satisfy new business requirements new product line solely by **updating**  
by replacing or modifying certain the Product component.  
components with minimal impact  
to others.

Adaptable...

...new user interface while reusing  
the core application. existing components.

Maintainable Making it easy to **update** an Making it easy to add a new  
application by reducing the area of customer...

20/5,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00784132

**A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR A LEGACY WRAPPER IN A  
COMMUNICATION SERVICES PATTERNS ENVIRONMENT  
SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET DISPOSITIF POUR MODULE D'HABILLAGE EXISTANT DANS UN  
ENVIRONNEMENT DE SCHEMAS DE SERVICES DE COMMUNICATION**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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, US,

Legal Representative:

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Roadast, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200116724 A2-A3 20010308 (WO 0116724)

Application: WO 2000US24084 20000831 (PCT/WO US0024084)

Priority Application: US 99386834 19990831

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications  
prior to 2004)

AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK DZ EE ES FI GB  
GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK  
MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN  
YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/44

International Patent Class: G06F-009/46

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 150947

English Abstract

A system, method, and article of manufacture are provided for affording access to a legacy system. A plurality of components coupled to a client via a component integration architecture are provided for servicing the client. A legacy system is interconnected to the client via the integration architecture using a legacy wrapper. The legacy system and the client are interfaced via the legacy wrapper by communicating with the client by way of a first protocol and by communicating with the legacy system by way of a second protocol.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un dispositif donnant acces a un systeme existant. Une pluralite de composants relies a un client via une architecture d'integration de composants est mise a la disposition du client. Un systeme existant est interconnecte via l'architecture d'integration au moyen d'un module d'habillage existant. Le systeme existant et le client sont mis en interface via le module d'habillage existant, la communication avec le client se faisant au moyen d'un premier protocole, celle avec le systeme existant au moyen d'un second protocole.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010308 A2 Without international search report and to be

republished upon receipt of that report.  
Examination 20011011 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date  
Search Rpt 20020620 Late publication of international search report  
Republication 20020620 A3 With international search report.

Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description

#### Detailed Description

... the naming service allowing access to a plurality of different sets of services from a **plurality** of globally addressable interfaces in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; Figure 101...with other design and development tools, presentation services (graphics, multi-media, etc.), data access services ( **databases** and database API libraries), distribution services (distributed TP monitor), transmission services (SNA, HLLAPI, etc.), data...variable) throughput QoS based on available network capacity.) The following list provides a description of **various** Quality of Service parameters.

connection establishment delay - time between the connection request and a confirm...The report architecture should allow preview of reports online from a user's intelligent workstation **prior** to actual distribution. Ideally, the report architecture itself would provide support for online preview of...option is to have a system administrator or the user physically install new applications and **update** existing applications on each client machine.

Another option is to use a tool that performs...



Set	Items	Description
S1	176221	DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR DB OR - RDB OR DBMS OR OODB OR ORACLE OR SYBASE OR SQL OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?)
S2	7613	S1(4N) (MULTIPLE OR MULTIPLICITY OR PLURAL OR PLURALITY OR - MIRROR? OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR DIFFERENT OR VARIOUS OR VARIETY )
S3	637306	COMBINE? OR COMBINING OR CONSOLIDAT? OR DISTRIBUTED OR SHA- RED OR NETWORKED OR GROUPWARE?
S4	497336	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
S5	22840	GLOSSAR? OR DICTIONAR? OR LESICOG? OR LEXICON? OR THESAURI? OR WORDLIST? OR WORD()LIST? ?
S6	28616	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	129097	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	3179	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N) - S1
S9	33	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S10	0	S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S11	168	S2 AND S4
S12	46	S11 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	59	(S9 OR S12) AND IC=G06F
S14	0	S13 AND (DATA() (WAREHOUS? OR MINE OR MINING) OR DATAMIN?)
S15	2	S11 AND (DATAWAREHOUS? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA() (WAREHOUS? OR - MINE? OR MINING))
S16	37	S13 AND IC=(G06F-017 OR G06F-007)
S17	39	S15 OR S16
S18	39	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	39	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Dec(Updated 050405)		
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO		
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200522		
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent		

19/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013595043 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-079250/200109  
XRPX Acc No: N01-060293

**User accessible database organizing method for minimizing duplicate information amount, involves using data retrieval components for accessing index value and data entries**

Patent Assignee: BULL HN INFORMATION SYSTEMS INC (HONE )

Inventor: BEAUCHESNE R C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6128626	A	20001003	US 98109118	A	19980630	200109 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98109118 A 19980630

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6128626	A		32	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6128626 A

NOVELTY - A product directory index and data table structures for storing number of respective index and data entries are stored in tables (200-1-200-4) in database (200). A set of data retrieval components are provided in database for accessing index value and data entries and **database** is accessed via **multiple** client system to generate bill of material document for board assembly products.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The product directory index table structure storing index value entries coded in preset manner representing all board assembly products being currently manufactured is stored in a first table in database. Each index value entry contains key values having file key value coded for extracting data entries from other tables contained in database including information related to particular board assembly product and file **version** value coded for designating points within the database table where entries are added or deleted. Data table structures storing data entries containing different assembly board product related information used for generating bill of materials (BOM) documents used in manufacturing board assembly products is stored in other tables in the database. Each entry contains key values defining data selection criteria used in extracting entries utilized by particular board assembly product. The key values in each data entry includes ON and OFF field values which are set for identifying **version** of board products with and without data entry. The ON and OFF field values are used along with file **version** value for defining data selection criteria. The **database** is accessed via **multiple** client system having copy of data retrieval components to generate BOM document for board assembly products. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for software database system.

USE - For organizing database for minimizing storage amount of **duplicate** information used for generating bill of material documents for manufacturing printed circuit board assembly products.

ADVANTAGE - Enables operator or user to access database for obtaining information pertaining to particular PCB assembly.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows components of database data retrieval software.

Database (200)

Tables (200-1-200-4)

pp; 32 DwgNo 2/6

Title Terms: USER; ACCESS; DATABASE; METHOD; **DUPLICATE** ; INFORMATION;  
AMOUNT; DATA; RETRIEVAL; COMPONENT; ACCESS; INDEX; VALUE; DATA; ENTER  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**  
File Segment: EPI

19/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012278263 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-084369/199908  
XRPX Acc No: N99-061007

**Replication tracking apparatus for management of distributed data processing system - employs tracking function that checks duplication of shadowed databases between different servers is synchronised and that contents of databases with same ID are identical**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )  
Inventor: GILLIES G S; GOSDEN J J; JAFARI-LANGROUDI S; SUTTON K J  
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
GB 2327781	A	19990203	GB 9715737	A	19970726	199908 B
US 6253211	B1	20010626	US 9885869	A	19980528	200138

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9715737 A 19970726

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
GB 2327781	A	27	G06F-017/30	
US 6253211	B1		G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): GB 2327781 A

The replication tracking apparatus operates within a **distributed** system monitor (DSM) server (10) connected via a network to several application servers (40-70). The DSM sever has a database replication tracking function. Each application server has a database application (e.g. Lotus Notes (RTM)) with several executable data management tasks, e.g. Notes replicator task.

As replication tasks are carried out by each application server the DSM server uses its tracking function to check the tasks are synchronised in each application server. If they are out of synchronisation the DSM server sends an alert to the administration terminal. The tracking function also verifies that databases with the same replica ID have the same contents.

USE - In **distributed** network of several servers and clients running e.g. Lotus Notes (RTM) where replication tasks are carried out required when data stored in **different databases** must be shadowed between **different** application servers.

ADVANTAGE - Ensures replication of databases in server is carried out at correct frequency to accommodate regularity with which end clients modify them.

Dwg.1/10

Title Terms: REPLICA; TRACK; APPARATUS; MANAGEMENT; DISTRIBUTE; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; EMPLOY; TRACK; FUNCTION; CHECK; **DUPLICATE** ; SHADOW; SERVE; SYNCHRONISATION; CONTENT; ID; IDENTICAL

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/445 ; G06F-011/34 ;

H04L-012/26

File Segment: EPI

19/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012063847 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1998-480758/199841  
Related WPI Acc No: 1996-343698; 1998-456732; 1998-480757; 1999-009265  
XRPX Acc No: N98-375150

**Database management system using smoke duplicate database facility -  
comprises multiple remote computers with backup database in which  
updated data from local computer are maintained synchronisingly**

Patent Assignee: TANDEM COMPUTERS INC (TAND )  
Inventor: BOWRING G J; MOSHER M  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5799323	A	19980825	US 95377152	A	19950124	199841 B
			US 96704111	A	19960828	
			US 96761725	A	19961206	
			US 97790544	A	19970130	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97790544 A 19970130; US 95377152 A  
19950124; US 96704111 A 19960828; US 96761725 A 19961206

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5799323	A	49	G06F-017/30	Cont of application US 95377152 CIP of application US 96704111 CIP of application US 96761725 CIP of patent US 5740433

Abstract (Basic): US 5799323 A

The system comprises a local computer (110) which is connected with multiple interconnected remote computers (122,162) through a communication channel. In each local computer, a local database is maintained which is **updated** by an application program. The modified application program is maintained as the audit record in a master audit trail by a transaction manager. The modified application program record is extracted by an independent extractor processor (130) and transmitted to the remote computer in an asynchronous mode.

Based on the received and record, the back up database in the remote computer is **updated** when the credit record is received in one computer, the copying instruction along with the backup database synchronization signal is transmitted to other remote computers. Based on the synchronization signal. The **updated** backup database is copied into other databases of the remote computer and maintained.

ADVANTAGE - Enables data utilisation report backup database for report generation and inquiry task. Improves resource data utilisation efficiency. Enables synchronization of all backup databases in remote computer.

Dwg.2/18

Title Terms: DATABASE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; SMOKE; **DUPLICATE** ; DATABASE;  
FACILITY; COMPRISE; MULTIPLE; REMOTE; COMPUTER; DATABASE; **UPDATE** ; DATA;  
LOCAL; COMPUTER; MAINTAIN

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

19/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011950599 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1998-367509/199832  
XRPX Acc No: N98-287486

**Information retrieval apparatus connected to multiple database - combines information extracted from each database and displays it in display format by information formatting unit and standard structure extractor**

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE )  
Inventor: YANAGIMOTO H  
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10143523	A	19980529	JP 96298921	A	19961111	199832 B
US 5963946	A	19991005	US 97965526	A	19971106	199948

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96298921 A 19961111

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10143523	A		9	G06F-017/30	
US 5963946	A			G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10143523 A

The apparatus includes a search condition input unit (101) through which an user inputs search request. This request is input to multiple searching units (105) through a parallel convertor (104). A search monitoring unit (108) monitors searching of information of searching units from **multiple database** (107).

The information extracted by each searching unit is **combined** and then displayed in a particular format by an information formatting unit (104) and a standard structure extractor. If two information searched from database are found to be identical, any one information is deleted by a **redundant** data searching unit(115).

ADVANTAGE - Reduces waiting time during searching of information from **multiple database** .

Dwg.1/10

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; APPARATUS; CONNECT; MULTIPLE; DATABASE  
; COMBINATION; INFORMATION; EXTRACT; DATABASE; DISPLAY; DISPLAY; FORMAT;  
INFORMATION; FORMAT; UNIT; STANDARD; STRUCTURE; EXTRACT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/23 (Item 23 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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011751790 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1998-168700/199815  
XRPX Acc No: N98-133995

**Hierarchical data distribution system for distributed database - has  
top level master database system, bottom level client servers, each with  
its own database copy and intermediate database level**

Patent Assignee: MCI CORP (MCIM-N)

Inventor: DEVRIES L R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5721914	A	19980224	US 95527901	A	19950914	199815 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95527901 A 19950914

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5721914	A	23	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5721914 A

The data distribution system (HDDS) includes a top level master database, bottom level client servers, each with its own database copy, and at least one intermediate database level. The entry of **update** data into the system invokes the distribution process. First, the master database system is **updated**, then, the master **database** system **updates several database** systems at the first intermediate database level. Each database system at the first intermediate **database** level then **updates several database** systems at the next lower database level.

The distribution process performs any necessary reformatting, data assembly and data view processing before transmitting the **update** data. Each higher level database system must **update** fewer lower level servers and overall **update** performance is improved. If communications to a destination server are not functional, the distribution system detects this immediately because it is unable to establish communications with the destination server.

ADVANTAGE - Transitional **inconsistency** is reduced because the distribution process is invoked for all destination servers at the same time. System resources are not **wasted** because communications are only established when there is data to be **updated**.

Dwg.2a/7

Title Terms: HIERARCHY; DATA; DISTRIBUTE; SYSTEM; DISTRIBUTE; DATABASE; TOP  
; LEVEL; MASTER; DATABASE; SYSTEM; BOTTOM; LEVEL; CLIENT; SERVE; DATABASE  
; COPY; INTERMEDIATE; DATABASE; LEVEL

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

19/5/34 (Item 34 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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06546706 \*\*Image available\*\*

DATA CONSISTENCY PROCESSOR BETWEEN **DIFFERENT** KIND OF **DATA** **BASE**  
MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

PUB. NO.: 2000-132435 [JP 2000132435 A]  
PUBLISHED: May 12, 2000 (20000512)  
INVENTOR(s): HOSHINO SHUICHI  
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD  
APPL. NO.: 10-308072 [JP 98308072]  
FILED: October 29, 1998 (19981029)  
INTL CLASS: **G06F-012/00 ; G06F-017/30**

#### ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide the short-time processor while maintaining partial data consistency as to tables in mutually different table structure between an existent operation system RDBMS(relational **data** **base** management system) and **different** kind of DBMSs by using a replication mechanism without developing an additional function for the RDBMS.

SOLUTION: The processor comprises a judging and extracting function part 23, a **duplicating** function part 24, an SQL statement converting process function part 25, and an SQL statement loading function part 25 and then differences of final results of records are extracted from a user definition table 22, a temporary table 14, and an **update** log table 15 of the relational data base management system 11; and extracted data are changed and processed into SQL statements, which are loaded.

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19/5/39 (Item 39 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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05121553 \*\*Image available\*\*  
DEVICE AND METHOD FOR REFLECTING **DUPLICATED** DATA BASE

PUB. NO.: 08-077053 [JP 8077053 A]  
PUBLISHED: March 22, 1996 (19960322)  
INVENTOR(s): MORISHITA SHINJI  
KOBAYASHI NOBUYUKI  
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP <NTT> [000422] (A Japanese  
Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 06-215125 [JP 94215125]  
FILED: September 08, 1994 (19940908)  
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-012/00** ; **G06F-017/30**  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units); 45.4  
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To enable **duplication** processing between **uplicated data bases** which are **different** in physical structure with a low load by using information to which logical position information used for **update** processing is added as reflection information sent from a **duplication** source data base device.

CONSTITUTION: This device has the **duplication** source data base 100a having a reflection information generating means 110a which generates and outputs the reflection information by after- **update** information and logical position designation information obtained at the time of data base **update** processing and a **duplication** destination data base device 100b having a reflection **update** means 110b which performs reflection processing for a data base on the basis of the reflection information generated by the **duplication** source data base device 100a. Consequently, the **duplication** destination data base device 100b can instruct **update** to a data base management system directly without using an application program for **update** and reflection. Then both the **duplication** source data base device 100a and **duplication** destination data base device 100b can evade the load of processing.

Set	Items	Description
S1	176221	DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?) OR DB OR - RDB OR DBMS OR OODB OR ORACLE OR SYBASE OR SQL OR DATA() (BASE? OR BANK?)
S2	7613	S1(4N) (MULTIPLE OR MULTIPLICITY OR PLURAL OR PLURALITY OR - MIRROR? OR MANY OR SEVERAL OR DIFFERENT OR VARIOUS OR VARIETY )
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S4	497336	REDUNDANT? OR USELESS OR DUPLICAT? OR DEDUP? OR WASTED OR - INCONSIST? OR IRRELEVAN? OR GAP OR GAPS
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S6	28616	DATASTRUCTUR? OR DATA() (STRUCTUR? OR LINK? OR TEMPLAT? OR - DESIGN? OR SET OR SETS)
S7	129097	UPDAT? OR UP() (DATE? OR DATING) OR VERSION? OR REVIS?
S8	3179	(LEGACY OR OLDER? OR PRIOR? OR DEFUNCT? OR RELATIONAL) (3N)- S1
S9	33	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S10	0	S2 AND S4 AND S5 AND S6
S11	168	S2 AND S4
S12	46	S11 AND (S5 OR S6 OR S7)
S13	59	(S9 OR S12) AND IC=G06F
S14	0	S13 AND (DATA() (WAREHOUS? OR MINE OR MINING) OR DATAMIN?)
S15	2	S11 AND (DATAWAREHOUS? OR DATAMIN? OR DATA() (WAREHOUS? OR - MINE? OR MINING))
S16	37	S13 AND IC=(G06F-017 OR G06F-007)
S17	39	S15 OR S16
S18	39	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S19	39	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S20	68	S2 AND (DATAWAREHOUS? OR DATA() (MINE? OR MINING OR WAREHOUS- S?) OR DATAMIN? OR ENTERPRISE() (SYSTEM? OR COMPUTING? OR DATA- BASE?))
S21	3	S20 AND S6
S22	13	S20 AND (S4 OR S8)
S23	16	S21 OR S22
S24	14	S23 NOT S19
S25	14	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S26	13	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2004/Dec(Updated 050405)		
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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200522		
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26/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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015394685 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2003-456826/200343  
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-456825; 2003-456840; 2003-660000  
XRPX Acc No: N03-363321

**Data storage and analysis system for data warehousing services, has data loader that verifies validity of data item in several hierarchical structures and transfers invalid data to specified locations**

Patent Assignee: AHMED D (AHME-I); BOWMAN D M (BOWM-I); DE VEAU J (DVEA-I); DIPASQUALE N (DIPA-I); FULLER R (FULL-I)

Inventor: AHMED D; BOWMAN D M; DE VEAU J; DIPASQUALE N; FULLER R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20030061226	A1	20030327	US 2001324638	P	20010925	200343 B
			US 2002254899	A	20020925	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001324638 P 20010925; US 2002254899 A 20020925

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030061226	A1		97	G06F-007/00	Provisional application US 2001324638

Abstract (Basic): US 20030061226 A1

NOVELTY - A data loader (105) transfers data from existing data sources (113) to specified data objects. Several structural hierarchies created by data loading wizards, are loaded with information and the data objects within the hierarchies are linked. The data loader verifies the validity of the data items and the invalid data are transferred for verification into a predetermined storage area.

USE - For providing enterprise business intelligence, data analysis and **data warehousing** services.

ADVANTAGE - Simplifies and automates the process of data loading, updating and maintaining the data contents at low cost and time. The data loading tasks are scheduled to run automatically at regular intervals and for scheduled time. Optimizes and simplifies the linking process and stores the invalid data in a specific area that facilitates easy access in the future. Enables the user to obtain value from imperfect data and obtain reliable solutions based on the imperfect data. The structures like **multiple relational database** tables providing unlimited scalability virtually, are implemented efficiently. Performs data loading rapidly and efficiently. Enables handling even imperfect data efficiently and supporting multiple servers and data sources using the data loader.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the functional block diagram of the data storage and analysis system.

data loader (105)

data source (113)

pp; 97 DwgNo 1/74

Title Terms: DATA; STORAGE; ANALYSE; SYSTEM; DATA; WAREHOUSE; SERVICE; DATA; LOAD; VERIFICATION; VALID; DATA; ITEM; HIERARCHY; STRUCTURE; TRANSFER; INVALID; DATA; SPECIFIED; LOCATE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00

File Segment: EPI

26/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014254064 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-074764/200210  
XRPX Acc No: N02-055167

Data transformation method for database management system, involves  
invoking transformation program transforming source data, to generate  
target data using program template parameters, under control of business  
view

Patent Assignee: DAUDENARDE J P (DAUD-I); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC  
)

Inventor: DAUDENARDE J P

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010049694	A1	20011206	US 9872505	A	19980126	200210 B
			US 99226557	A	19990107	
US 6418450	B2	20020709	US 9872505	A	19980126	200253
			US 99226557	A	19990107	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9872505 P 19980126; US 99226557 A  
19990107

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20010049694	A1		23	G06F-012/00	Provisional application US 9872505

US 6418450	B2		G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 9872505
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Abstract (Basic): US 20010049694 A1

NOVELTY - Program template containing parameters is retrieved, and  
the business view is invoked with the retrieved program template. A  
transformation program that transforms source data, is invoked to  
generate target data, using predetermined parameters of program  
template, based on control of business view.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the  
following:

(a) Data transformation apparatus;  
(b) Computer readable storage medium storing data transformation  
program

USE - For transformation of data in **relational database**  
management system (RDBMS) in **several** factories.

ADVANTAGE - Enables user to define reusable templates that enable  
user to provide user-specific parameters to **data warehouse** program.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram  
illustrating exemplary hardware environment.

pp; 23 DwgNo 1/15

Title Terms: DATA; TRANSFORM; METHOD; DATABASE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; INVOKE;  
TRANSFORM; PROGRAM; TRANSFORM; SOURCE; DATA; GENERATE; TARGET; DATA;  
PROGRAM; TEMPLATE; PARAMETER; CONTROL; BUSINESS; VIEW

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/00; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

26/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014193502 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-014199/200202  
XRPX Acc No: N02-011485

**Star schema search system for relational database in data  
warehouse , acquires storage address of applicable data with reference to  
data coupling table, during data search in database**

Patent Assignee: NEC CORP (NIDE )  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 2001265783	A	20010928	JP 200082427	A	20000323	200202 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200082427 A 20000323

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2001265783	A		8	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2001265783 A

NOVELTY - A data coupling table is generated corresponding to the relation between **several** tables in a **database** , according to the star schema of the database. During data search in database, the storage address of the applicable data is acquired with reference to the data coupling table. The searched relevant data is read out from the database, based on the storage address.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for recorded medium stored with star schema search program.

USE - For **relational database in data warehouse** .

ADVANTAGE - Data search performance is improved by maintaining data coupling between start schema in **relational database** .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of star schema search system. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

pp; 8 DwgNo 1/14

Title Terms: STAR; SEARCH; SYSTEM; RELATED; DATABASE; DATA; WAREHOUSE;  
ACQUIRE; STORAGE; ADDRESS; APPLY; DATA; REFERENCE; DATA; COUPLE; TABLE;  
DATA; SEARCH; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

26/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014189093 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-009790/200201  
XRPX Acc No: N02-008158

**Relational object provision system for database management system,  
applies predetermined relationship methods on corresponding objects to  
express their relationship between each base object**

Patent Assignee: DAMAN INC (DAMA-N)

Inventor: GHATATE B

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6317749	B1	20011113	US 98164092	A	19980930	200201 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98164092 A 19980930

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6317749	B1	30	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6317749 B1

NOVELTY - Several base objects in object oriented **data warehouse**, describe **several** integration sources including **relational database** table, conversion and reporting application. Several relational objects corresponding to base objects, include relationship method which is to be applied on corresponding objects to express relationship between each other.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Machine readable medium which stores program for relationship object provision;

(b) Object-oriented **data warehouse** ;

(c) Computerized relational object provision method

USE - For providing relational objects in multi-user system for database management system.

ADVANTAGE - Provides reusability for existing items, and simplifies maintenance of the system, and any number of different types of integration sources can be supported by the system.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of object-oriented **data warehouse** .

pp; 30 DwgNo 2/15

Title Terms: RELATED; OBJECT; PROVISION; SYSTEM; DATABASE; MANAGEMENT;  
SYSTEM; APPLY; PREDETERMINED; RELATED; METHOD; CORRESPOND; OBJECT;

EXPRESS; RELATED; BASE; OBJECT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

26/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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012769707 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1999-575930/199949  
XRPX Acc No: N99-425089

Data mining apparatus for extracting correlation rule within  
relationship database - includes procedure file with series of procedure  
for converting relationship database into item database, after which  
correlation rule between items of database is extracted and

Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP (MITQ )

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 11250084	A	19990917	JP 9849739	A	19980302	199949 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9849739 A 19980302

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 11250084	A	16	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): JP 11250084 A

NOVELTY - Procedure file (312) records procedure for converting  
relational database into item database . A mining executing unit  
extracts correlation rule between items of database and outputs it as  
sequence rule file which is displayed. Procedure file edit unit  
processes attribute value of database, in order. DETAILED DESCRIPTION -  
Procedure edit unit performs Procedures such as digitization, grouping,  
displacing non- attribute value, deleting attributes, selecting  
records, itemization, amendments, deletion and modification etc.  
Procedure file application setting unit arranges one or more procedure  
file in order, used by preprocessing executing section (302).

USE - For extracting correlation rule within relationship database.

ADVANTAGE - Since content of procedure file is changed and applied  
to relational database , several preprocessing praxis can be  
easily repeated. Since hierarchical structure obtained can be displayed  
by effecting conversion based on content of interval data dictionary,  
structure of data obtained by relationship database with application of  
procedure file can be understood with ease. DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) -  
The figure shows detailed block diagram of data mining apparatus.  
(302) Preprocessing executing section; (312) Procedure file.

Dwg.3/24

Title Terms: DATA; MINE; APPARATUS; EXTRACT; CORRELATE; RULE; RELATED;  
DATABASE; PROCEDURE; FILE; SERIES; PROCEDURE; CONVERT; RELATED; DATABASE;  
ITEM; DATABASE; AFTER; CORRELATE; RULE; ITEM; DATABASE; EXTRACT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI